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FEB 1952 51-4AA

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

INFORMATION REPORT

REFERENCE COPY

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REPORT
CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 7 January 1953

SUBJECT Information Regarding Telecommunications, Radio Monitoring and High Frequency Installations in East Germany

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE OF INFO. 25X1

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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1. There are radio monitoring installations in the Russian Zone on the Inselsberg, in Ribnitz (N55/P03) and in Holzhausen near Leipzig (N53/E21). These installations are under the Beelitz (N53/Z51) radio control station (Kontroll- und Leitstelle) which is operated by the Russians. The monitoring is carried out under great difficulties because on the one hand the installation is required to locate illegal transmitters or to observe a certain frequency, whereas on the other hand it is forbidden to do direction finding. The monitoring installation is therefore forced to do direction finding illegally.

2. In addition to the 110 approved mobile short wave stations of Russian zonal ocean vessels [redacted] 100 permanent illegal transmitters which are also registered in Beelitz and are probably tolerated for political reasons (sic). There are also 200 illegal transmitters known that are only used intermittently. Of these, 80 percent are operated by amateurs.

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3. The Sea Police has its own ocean and land radio net. The main Sea Police radio stations are on Ruegen, at Lohme (N55/P88) and Glowe(N55/P77).

4. The following is known regarding the development of high-frequency installations in the Russian Zone:

   a. The triangle formed by Inselsberg, Brocken (M52/C96) and Leipzig is to be expanded for television and for ultra short wave broadcasts during 1952 and 1953. As an experiment, the television studio in Adlershof is currently telecasting Russian films which are relayed via the transmitter in the city hall. The studio is connected to the city hall by means of decimeter wave conveyors.

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b. The expansion of the decimetric wave network with the carrier frequency system and relay stations is soon to be begun on a large scale. The connection between the Dresden and Berlin trunk exchanges is currently being worked on. There are relay stations on the Bocksberg, in the vicinity of Oschatz (N52/E71), on the Kolbenberg (sic), on the Havelsberg near Luckenwalde (N53/Z70), and in the Mueggel mountains. The experience gained from the Nauen-Berlin (Europahaus) line is being used here. All telephone calls between Berlin and Nauen are directed over this decimeter line which has two decimeter positions of 16 frequencies each.

5. The head of the radio section, Gradetzki (fnu), a former officer in the Signal Corps and an SED member, has recently visited all former Wehrmacht radio stations and has found that in about 80 stations, the antenna foundations, for the most part, are still there. He also made inquiries among the former personnel living in the vicinity of the stations whether they would be willing to resume work.

6. The new Koepenick transmitter is currently operating at half its power. According to the field intensity measurement made in Beelitz, it has already reached the same strength as the RIAS. It is expected that the power of the Koepenick transmitter will be doubled by the end of the year.

7. Stricter measures are being taken to make it impossible for East Zone inhabitants to hear western broadcasts. Starting 17 May 1952, broadcasts from Moscow will be sent via the East-Indian cable (Ost-Indien Kabel) which is again in operation, and via short wave, to Leipzig. From Leipzig, beginning at eleven o'clock at night, they will be relayed over a wave length of 900 kilocycles The purpose of this is to jam the Munich sender. During the day this wave length will be used by the Erfurt sender for the same purpose. Transmissions from Erfurt will vary between 900 and 700 cycles in order to disrupt all frequencies in that range. These transmissions are directed by Leipzig-Holzhausen.

8. Another method to prevent reception of western broadcasts is being developed. This is called "passive radio interference", by means of frequency changing receivers (Transponierungsempfaenger). These receivers are being built by the Uhlrichs factory, Bernburg, on order of ZL Rundfunk, Adlershof. This apparatus, a "6-Band-Super" with interchangeable waveband filter coils "ZF Ls 50", will relay and amplify the broadcast over the supply line (Lichtnetz), so that the regular receivers hooked up to the network will be forced to receive the amplified broadcast from the east. This, however, can only be done within a supply line which is not interrupted by transformers. This also requires additional reception amplifiers for the larger localities. An interruption is possible, however, if network filters are connected to the wire leads of the regular receivers or if additional rejector circuits are employed. It is also considered possible to ship sets of this kind into western countries, so that the inhabitants will be forced to listen to eastern stations. This set is officially called "the set for improving radio reception in poorly served localities".

9. RFT Koepenick, VEB, is currently building a 20-kilowatt radio transmitter with its own power supply for use in an emergency. It is to be mounted on twelve vehicles, mostly trailers with prime movers. The factory is also producing three ultra short wave transmitters, two of which are to be delivered to the stations on the Inselsberg and on the Brocken by the end of 1952. In addition there are 25 ultra short wave receivers without NF amplifiers being worked on, which are to be used for so-called "Ballempfangs-" purposes. "Ballempfang" is the designation for the method of receiving and rebroadcasting radio transmissions, in this case over an ultra short wave net.